Setting up of Spinning Mills

3569. SHRI M.A. BABY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target for setting up of new spinning mills during the Eighth Five Year Plan period in different parts of the country, State-wise; and

(b) the financial allocation made for new cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) no targets for setting up new spinning mills during the Eighth Five Year Plan period have been fixed up. However, there are proposals to set up 40 Cooperative Spinning Mills in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Tentative State-wise break up is as under:—

Andhra Pradesh-4, Maharashtra-8, Haryana-2, Rajasthan-2, Karnataka-4, Tamil Nadu-2, Uttar Pradesh-2, Kerala-2, Assam-2, Orissa-2, Bihar-1, Tripura-1, Madhya Pradesh-4, Punjab-2, West Bengal-2.

No financial allocation has so far been made for setting up new Cooperative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra.

National Sericulture Project

3570. SHRI MATANG SING: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Sericulture Project aimed at an export target of Rs. 3000 crores by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan period has received a severe set back due to the non-cooperation by the financial institutions in providing rural credit as appeared in the newsitem which appeared in the 'Independent' dated the 24th November, 1992; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the remedial action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) The National Sericulture Project (NSP) outlay of Rs. 555 crores includes a credit component of Rs. 165 crores for on and off farm activities. The shortfall in credit flow under NSP is attributed largely to factors like defaults, incligibility of bank branches etc.. However, the credit component does not directly affect exports since the exporters are permitted to import their requirement of raw silk under the provisions of Export-Import Policy.

In order to speed up the credit flow under NSP the Central Silk Board (CSB) has organised a large number of workshops and orientation programmes.

Production of Silk

3571. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sericulture project in the country is not satisfying the demands of the local weavers inspite of the World Bank aid;

(b) whether it is a fact that large quantity of silk is being imported from China; and

(c) if so, by when the country would attain self sufficiency in silk production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c) While silk production in the country has been growing steadily, the demand for silk both for domestic as well as export sector is also growing simultaneously and continues to outpace the supplies. The demands of domestic sector are largely met by indegeneous silk production. However in order to make the Indian silk products Competetive in the international

market, the exporters have been allowed the facility to import their requirements under the provisions of the Export Import Policy.

It is estimated that it may be necessary to continue to import limited quantities of silk largly because of ambitious export targets of silk products likely to be set in the coming years to tap the export potential in the international market.

Restructuring of sick Textile Mills

3572. SMT. VEENA VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken during the last three months for restructuring of the identified chronically sick Textile mills under NTC; and

(b) the details of the sick mills so identified, indicating their profit and loss accounts balance sheets, production and expenditure figures of each of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) NTC had identified 14 mills as chronically sick. As on date, 3970 workers and 129 officers/staff have availed of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme, as part of the Turn Around Strategy approved by the Government, in these mills.

In the NTC, Balance Sheets are kept at the level of the subsidiary and not at the mill for the past financial year and not for three months' period. However, a statement showing the profit & loss and production figures in respect of these 14 chronically sick mills for July—September, 1992 is attached.

Statement

(All figures Provisional)

Details of the sick mills identified by the N.T.C.

Name of the Mills	Name of the Sub.	Production		Net loss
		Market Yarn (L.Kgs.) (July—Sept. 92)	Cloth (L.Mtrs) July—Sept. 92)	(Rs./lakhs) (July—Sept., 92)
Azam Jahi Mills	APKKM	1.00	7.01	109.11
Ajudhia Textile Mills	DPR	—	8.28	201.89
Panipat Woollen Mills	DPR	—	1.34 Powerloom 0.30 Handloom	23.46
Viram Gam Textile Mills	GUJ.	0.07	8.64	101.87
Mahalaxmi Textile Mills	GUJ.	0.02	18.14	154.29
Rajkot Textile Mills	GUJ.	0.61	8.66	65.37
Petlad Textile Mills	GUJ.	0.04	12.36	107.43
Vidharbha Textile Mills	M.N.	0.69	14.15	72.16
Hira Mills	M.P.	0.46	9.22	145.36
Bijli Cotton Mills	U.P.	0.36	—	50.77
Lord Krishna Tex. Mills	U.P.	—	—	130.82
Sri Vikram Cotton Mills	U.P.	0.12	—	44.50
Jyoti Wvg. Factory	WBABO.		0.15	35.70
Gaya Cotton Mills	WBABO	1.34	0.53	79.59